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ding of the complete personnel sterilized. The antipest serum was sent to the quarantine yesterday, and I have ordered everyone on the station and those in the hospital to receive an immunizing dose of 10 c. c., and I think we are taking every precaution possible.

To sum up, I would state that I have no doubt that all of these cases had beriberi; that the first one was probably recovering from an ambulant case of plague seems possible from the finding of the plague bacillus in the glands, as reported by Dr. Kinyoun. I understand that he was not ashore at Honolulu and may have received his infection at Kobe, at least seventy-six days before death. I shall, therefore, redisinfect the vessel and permit her to depart with a new crew if the owners desire, but I shall detain the entire personnel fifteen days to await developments; this I regard as very necessary. \* \* \* I have received 24 flasks of the pest serum and ordered 3 antitoxin syringes from Seattle as soon as I received word that it was coming. All we need now is a larger supply of the antipest serum and we will be fully equipped for any emergency.

Respectfully,

M. HUGH FOSTER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Case of leprosy in an emigrant from Barbados.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that alien immigrant, Archibald Mandeville, who arrived at this port from Barbados per steamship *Bufon*, February 24, 1900, has this day been certified as suffering from leprosy.

Respectfully,

L. L. WILLIAMS,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

NOTE.—This patient has been returned to his country in accordance with quarantine regulations and immigration laws.

*Inspection of immigrants coming through Canada.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, D. C., February 26, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to a previous communication from this Bureau of date the 25th instant, No. 20905, in reply to one from you of the 1st instant, "F. L. G.," I inclose for your further information copy of a communication from the United States commissioner of immigration at St. John, New Brunswick, in relation thereto.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,  
*Commissioner-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*St. John, New Brunswick, February 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department letter No. 20905, in which you direct me to take special pains with inspection of 44 Russians that are supposed to have arrived via the steamship *Vancouver* at Halifax. I beg leave to report as follows:

There were 58 that were destined to the United States; 3 were returned to the vessel suffering with favus and the inspector at Portland notified by wire. They have been deported. Fifty-five were landed at Halifax; to 33 we issued certificates to admit them to

the United States; 22 were detained until they could send for friends and procure money and a guarantee of support. All the conditions imposed have since been complied with, and they have been permitted to proceed to their destination. Please find inclosed a manifest of the above immigrants. There is an "X" affixed to the number and names of those that were detained.

Hoping that this report and inspection will meet with your approval, I am,

Respectfully,

PETER B. LAIRD,  
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION, *Washington, D. C.*

#### REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex., February 24, 1900.*—I have the honor to report the following summary of work during the week ended February 24, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 165 passengers; inspection of Rio Grande and Sierra Madre trains, 36 passengers; inspection of crews of freight trains, 42 men; inspection of international bridge (passenger and street car), 214 people; inspection of immigrants, 29; disinfection of baggage, blankets, and household goods, 15; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 16; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, El Paso, Tex., 319 pieces.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Laredo, Tex., March 1, 1900.*—Reported here to-day that bubonic plague has reached Cozumel on Yucatan coast. If above report is correct it shows, as I said in my letter of February 13, 1900, that the danger of bubonic plague entering Mexico is from Europe and South America more than from China, Philippines, or by way of the Pacific Ocean.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

#### *Smallpox in Searcy, Ark.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 21, 1900.*

SIR: In obedience to Bureau telegram to proceed immediately to Searcy, Ark., to confer with local authorities and instruct how to inaugurate measures for the suppression of smallpox, I arrived Saturday afternoon, February 17. This town is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad between Memphis and Little Rock, on a spur of road 4 miles from Higginson on the main line.

It is an important school center for the State, possessing the Bishop Galloway Female College, Spears-Langford Military Institute, Searcy Female Institute, besides the public day schools.

I immediately conferred with Dr. J. M. Jelks, Mayor J. J. Baugh, and Mr. J. A. Marsh of the local board of health. Up to date there had developed about 40 cases of discrete and semiconfluent smallpox, 15 whites and 25 negroes, in a population of 3,000 people.

Three distinct sources of infection were traced, the first in a drummer who returned home to this place before Christmas with the disease and was isolated at his residence, and the second a colored railroad laborer about the same time, who walked in from a near by railroad construction camp.

The storm center, however, surrounded the Galloway Female Boarding School, which I inspected with Dr. Jelks, Sunday morning. Here I saw 13 of the young ladies in the later stages of smallpox isolated in one of the wings of the dormitory. It appears that 1 of the pupils